

ATTACKS FORDNEY TARIFF DUTIES AS AID TO MONOPOLY

G.O.P. Congressman Says Measure Is Pocketpicking Scheme.

TO FILE PROTEST

Describing various provisions of

Frear declared the proposed limited embargo on imports of dyes is "fundamentally objectionable and a high-handed proposal to grant practically exclusive dye rights to a recognized monopoly." He asserted that under this feature of the bill "many millions of dollars will be siphoned from the pockets of the American consumer."

Adds to Accusation.
He also asserted that excessive duties have been imposed on cement, lime, glass, aluminum and tungsten, all of which commodities, he said, are under the control of monopolies and trusts, and are "well able to

A duty on hides is urged by Mr. Frear as a substitute for the section of the bill which leaves them

Discussing the effect of the bill on agriculture, Mr. Freer said it gives reasonable protection to many

farm products. No justification exists, however, he says, for cutting 1919 tariff rates on hemp straw grown by the farmers in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents, nor for increasing hemp yarn rates from 6 cents per pound.

as in the Payne-Aldrich law, to 8 cents per pound, or a 33 per cent increase to the manufacturers of hemp yarn. For the first time in history, Mr. Frear said, farmers will pay for dutiable jute for bags in which to

Violate Platform.

The majority report was put into shape yesterday by Representative Fordney. A minority report from the Democratic members was in process of preparation.

process of preparation by Representative Garner, of Texas, and other Democrats. All three reports will be presented to the House today, following formal action on the tariff bill by the Ways and Means Committee.

of the bill for two reasons. In the first place, he says that they are in violation of the Republican Party platform pledge that tariff rates "should be reasonable in amount and so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies."

In the second place, he objects to some provisions on the ground that they are fundamentally indefensible.

articles as presented by the monthly reports of the Department of Commerce are extremely meager. The chief articles enumerated as imported from Germany in the ten months ending with April, 1921,

being des. \$1,588,000; gloves, \$2-190,000; decorated china, \$1,015,000, and cotton laces and embroideries, \$788,000. Figures of the department covering the calendar year 1920, however, in which year our total imports from Germany were

\$88,836,000, show for that year: coats, tar colors and dyes, \$1,800,000; cotton laces and embroideries, \$1,200,000; cotton knit goods, including gloves, hosiery, etc., \$3,100,000; beads and bead ornaments, \$1,038,000; aluminum manufactures,

\$1,600,000; fertilizers, including
kainite, manure salts and potash,
\$22,000,000; furs, \$3,850,000; sugar
beet seeds, \$2,152,000; beet sugar,
\$5,437,000; dyes, \$4225,000; wood
pulp, \$1,750,000; gloves of leather,

\$1.785,000, and silk manufactures.
\$1.750,000.

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